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Two coccinellid species from Africa (Coleoptera, Coccinellidae)

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Two new Cocinellidae species: *Lotis gambiensis* and *Nephus (Sidis) basimaculatus* are described and distinguished from the closely related species. Their genitalia are figured. The holotypes are deposited in the Museum of Zoology, Lund.

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Introduction

Dr. Roy Danielsson sent coccinellids collected by him and Thure Palm in South Africa and Gambia for determination. The material contains two new species. The *Lotis*-species is an addendum to the *Lotis* revision of Fürsch (1996) and the *Nephus* to the checklist of this genus (Fürsch 1992).

Material

The examined material is deposited in the Museum of Zoology, Lund. Measurements have been taken using an ocular micrometer. Length of body has been measured from tip of labrum to apex of elytra. Genitalia have been drawn by use of an ocular drawing apparatus.

Lotis gambiensis sp.n.

Figs. 1–9.

Type-material: Holotype, ♂ : Gambia, Bathurst Jan. 1968 leg. Palm. In coll. Mus. Zool., Lund. — *Paratype:* Same data as holotype, 1♂ in coll. Fürsch in Zool. Staatssammlung München.

Diagnosis: Entirely bright reddish-brown.
Etymology: After Gambia in Western Africa.

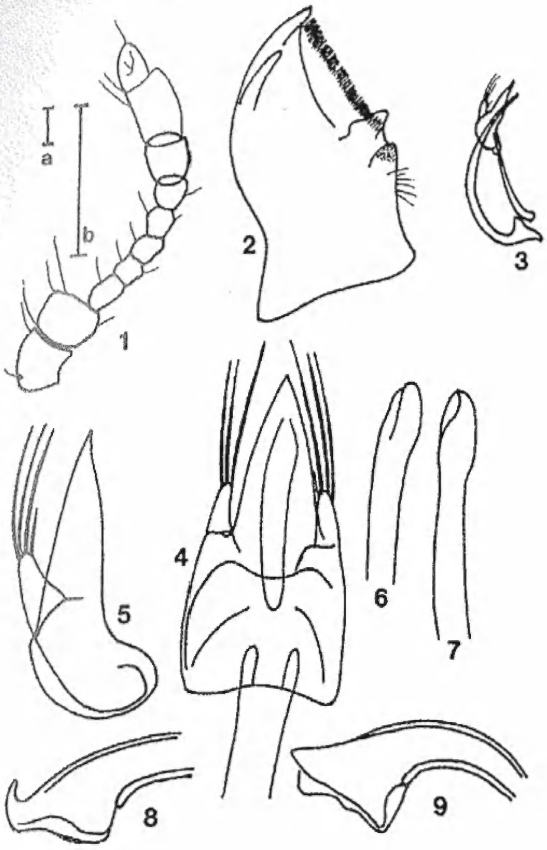
Description

Length: 1.6 mm; width: 1.3 mm. Form round, convex, nearly hemispherical. Colour bright reddish-brown.

Head obsoletely dotted, dots slightly smaller than eye-facets. Pubescence scarce and fine. Distinctly chagrinated.

Pronotal dots bigger than on head. Distance between two dots about their diameter. Pubescence white (as on head), short, directed forward. Pronotal sides rounded. Side and hind margin very slight, surface smooth.

Elytra longitudinally rounded., widest in their middle. Surface shiny only obsoletely wrinkled. Side margin distinct with rare, white, short setae as long as the width of the horizontal side margin. Elytral vault regular. Femoral line joins the hind margin of the first sternite.



Figs. 1–9. *Lotis gambiensis*. — 1. Antenna. — 2. Mandibula. — 3. Aedeage. — 4. Tegmen, ventral view. — 5. Id. lateral view. — 6. Siphonal tip (holotype). — 7. Id. (paratype). — 8. Siphonal capsula (holotype). — 9. Id. (paratype). — Scale: a, b = 0.1 mm. a:Fig 3, b: remaining figs.

Antenna Fig. 1, mandible Fig. 2, aedeage Figs. 3–9.

Differential diagnosis: With its bright reddish-brown colour, the new species resembles *Lotis flava* Fürsch and *L. rufula* Weise (see Fürsch 1996). The latter is striking because of its dark elytral margin and *L. flava* is easily distinguished by bigger elytral dots and distinctive elytral chagrination but above all by the missing elytral margin. Aedeage in both species is distinctive unlike that of *L. gambiensis*. In aedeage the new species resembles *L. glabella* Fürsch most. This species is black, with twospotted elytron, without a distinctive elytral margin and is only found in SW Africa.

***Nephus (Sidis) basimaculatus* sp. n.**

Figs. 10–17.

Type-material: Holotype, ♂ : Rep. of South Africa, Cape Prov. Tsitsikama Forest Parc, Stormsriver 33°58'S, 23°54'E. 14–16.10.1994, loc. 20. Leg. Roy Danielsson, in coll. Zool. Mus. Lund. — *Paratype:* 1♀, Same district, but Stormsriver Pass, 33°59'S, 23°55'E. 19.10.1994, loc. 28. Leg. Roy Danielsson, in coll. Fürsch in Zool. Staatssammlung, München.

Diagnosis: Body shape longitudinal, black with an extended reddish brown spot in the basal half of each elytron.

Etymology: Latin: basis = elytral fore margin, maculatus = spotted.

Description

Length: 1.8–1.9 mm; width: 1.2 mm.

Head yellowish-red (male), black on posterior half, dark brown in front (female), distinctly dotted (10–12 dots on frons between eyes). Sparsely setated with white hairs, directed towards the mouth.

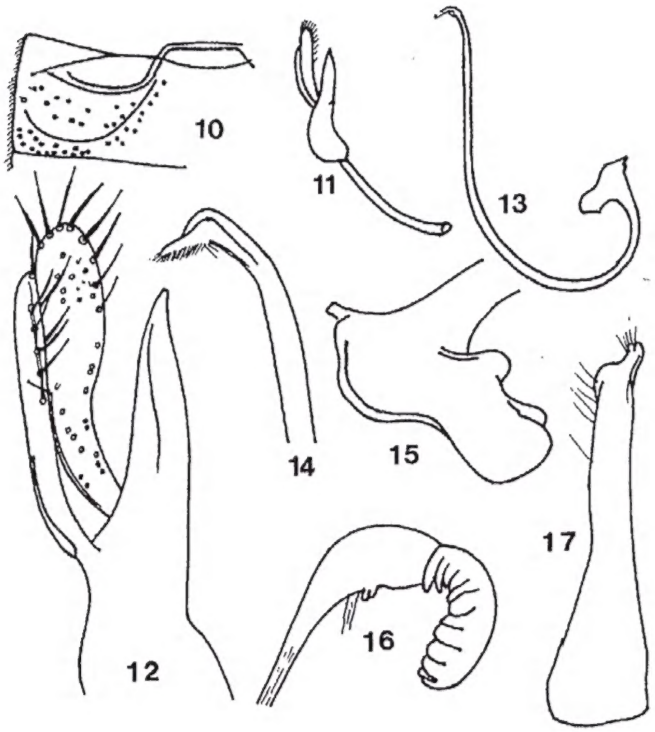
Pronotum entirely black in female, in male black with a big spot on its side, coloured like head, extended from the middle of eyes to the rounded basal angle. Pronotal dots distinct and separated from one another by 1–2x their diameter. Surface smooth and shiny. Pubescence white.

Elytra black with an extended reddish-brown spot in the basal half, separated from elytral base and suture as far as from side margin. Elytral hind margin reddish-brown. Elytra longitudinal, slightly widened towards the apex, thus being slightly wider in the rear third than basally. Elytra more distinctly dotted and setated. Dots separated from one another by their diameter or 1.5x their diameter. Surface shiny, only slightly wrinkled between the dots. Setae white, slightly longer than on pronotum but directed posteriorly with the exception of the apical pubescence which is pointing laterad. Underside, legs and mouthparts brownish, elytral epipleurae brownish-black.

Prosternal carinae distinctive only on the base, reaching only the middle of the prosternum. Metasternum strikingly convex.

Femoral line Fig. 10, aedeage Figs. 11–15, spermatheca Fig. 16, right genital plate of female Fig. 17.

Differential diagnosis: From all African *Sidis*-species to be distinquished by its basal spot. Most species are spotted on apex, others are entirely black or have longitudinal spots from base to apex or more signs on elytra (see Fürsch 1992).



Figs. 10–17. *Nephus basimaculatus*. — 10 Right side of first abdominal sternite. — 11. Aedeage. — 12. Tegmen. — 13. Sipho. — 14. Siphonal tip. — 15. Siphonal base. — 16. Spermatheca. — 17. Right genital plate of female. — Scale as in Fig. 1: a: Figs. 10, 11, 13; b: remaining figs.

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Literature

Fürsch, H. 1992: Annotated checklist of African *Nephus*-species South of the Sahara. — Coccinella 4(1/2):35–60.

Fürsch, H. 1996: Die Gattung *Lotis* Mulsant. — Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 72(1):21–49.